

"In a view of the political condition of Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice-President of the United States, which you have published, there appear numerous instances of his tergiversation; and to many of them you have given your authority: the most material are, however, his treating with the federalists, appears to be on a hearsay. With who is the author I have nothing to do, you are enough the authors for me; or who are the two grave and respectable clergymen I care not for, it is only some body told them so; but who is the first evidence in the case? Who is this gentleman that negotiated for the federalists? Where is the testimony for that shall prove, that he so shamefully deserted his party? It is to the republicans of material consequence. It is acknowledged that you have repeatedly challenged Mr. Burr to a judicial investigation; that you have given him provocation enough for the generality of mankind, and to which he has not replied; but all this does not prove to a watchful republican, that he is guilty of the conduct ascribed to him, any more than if you were to challenge him to a duel, which he should not accept, would prove him in the eyes of all men a coward. Mr. Burr may yet meet you in a legal investigation, and prove that you have calumniated his character. But I cannot give that gentleman his own time to do it in; it should be prompt, or at least notice of that intention, and the time when should be immediately given. Such is the regard we have for character and such is the respect we pay to the declaration of a gentleman, that a public denial with signature, and the qualifications last mentioned, the time when he would meet it, &c. would, I am persuaded, suspend the opinion of an enlightened public, which opinion is now in most persons against him, and some are wavering between hope and probability of his exoneration. I have not so low an opinion of you as to imagine that you would wilfully misrepresent that gentleman's character; the consequence would be too horrid to admit, even if you had not virtue enough to prevent it. But you may have been misinformed, may not that negotiator, for since his name is known I make free with him; may not be, on whom much depends, have (not expecting it to be published) told you an entree? In common with my fellow American republicans I am concerned; I feel for the dignity of human nature, for the honor of our party, but principally for the continuation of those blessings that a republican administration has already given us that the imputations should be sifted, that we should neither desert a friend with our eyes shut, nor knowingly support a hypocrite. The vice-president of the United States may think it beneath his dignity to notice an anonymous writer; or resort to the federal mode of presenting poor printers for libels—yet since the charges are so numerous, so flagrant, so bold and imposing, and in which himself and his friends are by all that is dear concerned—that besides himself and his intimates being satisfied, the republicans of the union would be satisfied also. To effect this I would suggest the propriety of calling a general meeting of the republicans to take into consideration his tergiversation; to choose a judicious and honest committee to confer with Mr. Burr, to confront the parties, and report to the world. May they bring him from this test immaculate; or ever admit to the oblivion that such weakness and deceit unfortunately demand."

SANG FROID.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The schooner Determined Rover, arrived here yesterday in 11 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Mather informs us that the blacks though not able to make a stand against the French, were ravaging every spot, where by night they could burn and pillage without dread of opposition. Scarcely a night passed that plantations, even in the vicinity of the Cape were not destroyed, and the wretched owners sacrificed to the resentment of the persecuted Africans. Numbers of the negroes were daily executed, and the scenes of cold-blooded massacres which took place were never surpassed in that ill-fated colony. The fever still raged among the troops—it was supposed that 15,000 of them had fallen victims to it and fighting the negroes. The Cape was fast rebuilding. Lumber bore a high price, provisions dull. Gen. Leclerc had recovered from his illness.

INTERESTING.

Capt. McLarn, who arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 8 days from Cape Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, Gen. Leclerc had ordered an additional duty of five per cent. on all goods exported from the Island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty five per cent.—That, in future, all the French soldiers at that place, were to receive specie for their services, and to find themselves in all provisions except the article of bread.—That reinforcements of troops were daily arriving from France in scattering transports.—That the fever still raged with great violence among the troops.—That out of about 70,000 men who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained, they having been chiefly cut off by the fever.—That General Leclerc was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by General McDonald.—That American produce was generally low—that even lumber was on the fall and that flour was selling at 9 dollars a barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

The Essex Frigate, Capt. Bainbridge, was to sail yesterday for the Potomack. Amusing, it is said, had taken place among the crew in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped, originally, in this port to serve for the space of one year. Sixteen months however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New-York. Here the cruise ended, and here the crew insisted upon their right to be discharged. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met Capt. Bainbridge off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the City of Washington, without anchoring—these orders were not received, the ship of course came to anchor. In consequence of fresh orders from the Navy Agent Mr. Ludlow, to Capt. B. to sail for the Potomack, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention of not complying. The Captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures, to enforce obedience.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 2.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Unredeemed principle on the 1st of January 1801, 80,161,307 60
Unredeemed principle on the 1st of January 1802, 77,861,830 29
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Register's Office, Dec. 12, 1801.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislator, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, the national debt has been diminished 2,299,517 dollars and 31 cents.

Whilst he has also relieved us from all odious, oppressive internal taxation.

Must not these facts diffuse a general joy over the country?

A federal secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated 27th January, 1800; states, that "the principal of the debt of the United States had increased since the establishment of the present government, the sum of 1,516,333 dollars and 30 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, President Jefferson's wise and frugal measures have decreased it nearly three millions.

These things, fellow-citizens, are worthy your most attentive and serious consideration—they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

NORFOLK, August 3.

A gentleman passenger in the brig Ann from Cape Francois, informs, that at the time of his departure, Gen. Macdonald, with 17,000 troops from France, were lying too a short distance to the eastward of the Cape, waiting for orders at what place to land. An additional duty of 5 per cent. (making now 25 per cent. in the whole) was laid 3 days before his departure on all exports from the Island in foreign vessels.

By a gentleman arrived yesterday from Charleston, we learn, that late arrivals at that City from Havana state, that the Governor had confined the Intendant of the Havana in the Moro Castle, in consequence of a dispute between them relative to the purchase of a quantity of flour from American vessels—he was to be sent to Spain the first opportunity.

PETERSBURG, August 3.

Washington, Wilkes, (G) July 3.
The principal militia officers of Franklin, Jackson, and Clarke counties, with a federal officer, set off on Thursday the 25th ult. for the purpose of removing within our lines, all the settlers over the Indian boundary.—It is said there are upwards of 200 families. The militia are to be raised to execute the orders if necessary.

JOHN BECKLEY, ESQ.

AN INHABITANT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sir, As you have no agent or attorney in fact in this commonwealth, take notice, that on the 30th and 31st days of this instant, at Samuel Calland's store in the County of Pittsylvania, and state Virginia, between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon, we shall proceed to take the affidavits of Robt. Fenlay, Jesse Hodges, James Thomas, Edward Adkins and others—Also we shall proceed to take the affidavits of Richard Pigg & others, at the house of house of Col. William Clark, in the County and State aforesaid, the 3rd and 4th days of September next, between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon—who are witnesses for us in a certain suit depending in the court of Chancery for the middle District, wherein we are plaintiffs, and you, together with Martha Posey and William Chamberlayne, are defendants. We are, &c.

PHILIP THOMAS.

ISAAC STONE.

Richmond, August 5, 1802. [w2w]

THE subscriber wishes to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he hath opened a

Tailor's Shop

In the street leading to the Rock-Landing, and opposite the new tavern, near the bridge, where he is awaiting for those who may desire to employ him. In the line of his profession, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to merit their esteem.

JOHN KEY.

Richmond, Aug. 5th, 1802. [w2w]

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1802.

From the NATIONAL REGIST.

When the passions of men have subsided, then is the time to appeal to their understandings. Next to the repeal of the Judiciary Law, the act abolishing the INTERNAL TAXES, has excited more intemperate clamour than any other measure of the administration. Every effort has been made to rally the prejudice of the people, and to check the exercise of a sound and sober discretion.

"*Point Tea, Salt and Sugar Sugar.*" Have been the watch-words. A loud cry has been raised about taking the necessities of life, while its luxuries are relieved from any portion of the purview. The object was plausible, and was ingeniously calculated to enlist the popular feelings. For a time it had its effect. Many discreet & moderate people have been drawn aside from a fair investigation of the subject, and have been lost in the smoke of this delusion. But it has been gradually passing away, and they begin again to see clearly. Argument has hitherto been fruitless, because the passions were predominant. But reason has, at length, resumed her dominion, and the subject is no longer to be obscured or distorted.

That act of the government, which has been wantonly perverted into a rash and intemperate abuse of power, will be found to result from a wise, prudent and independent policy. On the part of the legislature, a policy, which is had for its constant object, a reduction of every unnecessary civil and military establishment, an economical retrenchment of the public expenses, and a consequent diminution of the public burdens. On the part of the executive, a policy which appears to support itself, or to prolong the period of its existence, by a corrupt and vain influence, derived from its extensive patronage; and the multiplication of unnecessary offices; a policy which rejects with contempt the artificial props, that support the thrones of kings, and rests on the only firm pillar of a republican government, the esteem and affection of the people!

It seems that a quarrel between the Essex juno and some of the president's friends, has brought to light some curious letters of his on the utility and necessity of noble families in America, as if noble families could be made as mechanically as a pair of shoes, or the stock of a musket. We doubt not but the publication of them will do much good, and we hope that the persons who furnish them from Mr. Adams's private bureau, will also send the copy of another letter written to a friend, for publication, wherein he says, that "liberty is but a name, and democracy ought to be rejected." These disputes of would be Nobles about noble families, call to mind a recent anecdote of a Noble personage, a Noble boy, and a Noble fruit tree. The Noble personage, some weeks after his last return from the south, walking in his garden one morning, espied a boy in the fruit tree, "hah! my boy what are you doing in that tree?" getting some fruit sir, "and what is your name pray? John sir, and so is yours, "where do you belong? to Quincy, sir" and so do you, "what is your father? a shoemaker, sir, and so was yours."

(Boston Refr. Gaz.)

BONAPARTE ON SUICIDE.

A Paris paper of the 19th May, says, in consequence of a grenadier of the Consular Guard having shot himself on account of a disappointment in love, the first Consul commanded the following notice to be posted up at the barracks.

"A soldier ought to know how to overcome grief, and the melancholy arising from passion. There is no such true courage in suffering from feminine mental pain, as in remaining firm before the grating shot of a battery. For a soldier to abandon himself to sorrow without any resistance, to kill himself in order to avoid it, is to abandon the field of battle, without having conquered."

For Sale.

One of the most retired, handsome and valuable situations in the city of Richmond.

Formerly the residence of Mr. Joseph Boyce—highly improved by Mr. Fenwick, of whom the subscriber purchased it during the last winter. There is attached to it at least four acres of land, well enclosed, highly improved, and now in red-clover. The tenement has a valuable garden abounding with vegetables and fruit trees.

This subscriber has just erected a new building on one of the lots, calculated to hold a carriage, four horses, four cows, and all the grain and poultry necessary for their support. The dwelling house is of a new, convenient and airy construction, having four good rooms for the lower, and three with a kitchen, and a room for the same too.

The price, than its value—on dit.

J. ELLIS.

Richmond, August 3d, 1802. [1m]

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

Two Farms

About two miles from York Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres. On the former there is a valuable new grist mill, and on each an excellent apple orchard—Also

A LARGE TWO STORY

Brick House

AND TENEMENT

York Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them of brick, and an extensive garden—the dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, with excellent cellars and garret rooms—Also,

A Brick Warehouse,

At the water side, and half of a

BRICK STORE

Contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise, A STABLE, on a separate lot, and some additional LOTS lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale—Household furniture of different kinds will be sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of.

The subscriber has for sale also,

A Tract of Land.

Bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter; this tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson, of Charles City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

JUDITH NELSON,

Executrix of

HUGH NELSON, dec.

(w2m)

July 30, 1802.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been informed that by the death of Mr. Humphrey Brooks, the office of Clerk to your house, has become vacant. I embrace this method of communicating to you, my wish to succeed that gentleman in that office, and that I accordingly make you a tender of my services, to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, at the next succeeding session of the legislature.

Having been for some years past but little in public life, in the course of which time, many members of the Senate to whom I was formerly well known, have, by death or otherwise, gone out of office. I therefore, have now an acquaintance with but few of the present members. I have only further to add, that should success be with me in this application, that the interest I should have in the office I should thereby fill, will be my best guaranty to you, for the faithful discharge of the duties attached to that office, and that want of gratitude for favors is unknown to

Gentlemen,

Your most obt. servt.

BARTLET WILLIAMS.

Land for Sale.

THE tract of land, known by the name of Riveridge, late the property of Otway Byrd, is offered for sale, on a credit of five years, on the purchaser's securing, by a deed of trust on the Land, together with a bond and good personal security, the payment of the principal at the time appointed, and the quarterly payment of legal interest from the date of the contract. This valuable plantation lies on James River in the county of Charles City, 28 miles from Petersburg, and 30 from Richmond; is therefore very convenient to trade, and has an excellent fishery.—The Tract contains 800 acres by an old survey; a considerable part is wood-land, and very well timbered; the cleared grounds are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, and there is a valuable Apple Orchard, of good bearing trees, situated on the River. The dwelling-house, which is elegant, and in good repair, (having four rooms and a large passage on the first floor, and four rooms and a passage on the second floor, besides a garret, which is spacious, and answers the purpose of a store-room,) stands near the river, with the advantage of a fine prospect, and a pleasant situation. There are several convenient out houses, and a Mill, sufficient to grind for a few families, on a stream, not far from the dwelling-house.—The Mill at present needs some repairs, which may be made at a small expense. Mr. Patrick Hendren, residing at Shirley, is authorized by me to receive proposals for a purchase, and to execute a deed to the purchaser in my name. This land is sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Otway Byrd, deceased, and the title is legally good.

ANNA BYRD, Adm'r.

with the Will and Testament of Otway Byrd, deceased.

Shirley, July 30, 1802. [w2w]

Writing Paper and Quills.

For Sale at this Printing Office.

From the Belfast News Letter.

SONG—WELLSFORD.

Selected from the New Cantab Opem, CALLED

THE CABINET.

WRITTEN BY MR. DIDDIN.

A bachelor leads an easy life,
Few folks that are wed, live better;
A man may live well with a very good wife,
But the puzzle is, how to get her.

There are PRETTY good wives, and PRETTY bad wives;
And wives neither one thing, nor t'other;
And as for the wives who scold all their lives,
I'd sooner wed Adam's grandmother.

Then, ladies and gents, if to marriage inclined,
May deceit or ill humor ne'er trap ye!
May those who are single, get wives to their mind,
And those who are married, live happy!

Some chase their ladies for ease, or for grace,
Or a pretty turned foot as they're walking;
Some chase 'em for figure, and some for a face,
But few chase 'em for talking.

Now as for the wife I could follow thro' life,
'Tis she who can speak sincerely;
Who, not over nice can give good advice,
And love a good husband dearly.

So ladies and gents, when to wedlock inclined,
May deceit, and ill humor ne'er trap ye!
May those who are single, find wives to their mind,
And those who are married, live happy!

From the Salem Gazette.

Reading that the *Albion* Cheese was cut and distributed among the company celebrating the Anniversary of its independence at Washington.—
Why, gentlemen, when with wine elate,
And quaffing at your ease,
While toasting every thing that's great;
Did you not toast your Cheese?

ANECDOTE.

A Baronet of the last Century, whose mansion was in Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his Jester or fool and one of his servants.

Servant. Our master is gone. Fool. ah, whether is he gone? Servant. To Heaven I hope. Fool. To Heaven? not that he is not I am sure. Servant. Why say? Fool. Why, because Heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of Heaven, or make any preparations for going; he cannot therefore be gone thither.

The baronet however, recovered, and this conversation being told him, he was so struck by it, that he immediately began to prepare for his journey to that country from whose hour no traveller returns.

From late London Papers.

It is the fashion now among the beaux to look *flightful*, and it must be allowed they are more successful than when they wished to look *brave*.

A coach full of soldiers and their girls, drove down Fleet street, yesterday, with great spirit, the company within singing, "There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft," which a *blond, old driver* on the box very comendably construed as a compliment to himself.

A dog, having one day got into the house of a commoner, by his barking interrupted Lord North, who happened to be opening one of his Budgets.—His lordship pleasantly enquired by what new opposition he was attacked? A wag replied, "It was the member from *Barbshire*."

The son of a Scots Marquis, who has seen much service on the Continent, was lately accosted by a friend in Bond-street who facetiously desired "that as landladies were over, his *whiskers* might be put upon a *pepper establishment*." "To be I have no objection," was the answer, "but I desire that at the same time your tongue may be put on the *chilllet*!"

A man of the name of *Bird* was convicted at the last Chester Assizes of stealing *chaff*. This offender could not have been an *old Bird*.

STRAYED or stolen on the 31st July last, from the plantation of the subscriber in Gloucestershire county,

A large bay Horse.

About fifteen hands high, a white spot in forehead, one of his eyes injured by a stroke, tho' not out, a short bushy tail, ten or three of his feet are white or partly so; he trots and canters roughly, having been accustomed to work in the plough and wagon. A reward of TEN GUINEAS will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, or give him such information as will enable him to detect and prosecute the thief, or to get his horse again.

JOSIAH PLAKE.

August 2d, 1802.